mathematics, some Latin, less Greek, and a good deal of horsemanship and fencing. Being fond of the study of history, he gathered a good deal through his own efforts. He was a quiet-mannered boy, naturally shy, and disposed to become more so by the diplomatic reserve continually inculcated upon him. He had, nevertheless, from his explicit childred.

passed under my own eyes, it would be seen how well I understand that I must only look backward for example and teaching, but not for objects of vengeance and bitterness. A great people is not to be governed by hatred and revenge."

The birth of the Prince Imperial was regarded by all who wished to be considered.

ered true Frenchmen as a good omen. second only in its European importance to the millennium. Thenceforth the sun of peace and prosperity was to shine upon everything French and everybody who had the surpassing happiness to be born on the soil of the favored nation. The Prince's birth was to be the panacea for all grumbling, disaffection and discontent: the dynasty was firmly established, and, as to the future, did not his Impe-rial Majesty himself presently assure all the world that "the Empire was peace?" It was a halcyon time for France

Time, which was rude enough to go on in France much as it did in other and far less favored countries, and even in a neighboring State peopled by such barbarians as the ill-conditioned Prussians had invariably proved themselves to be—Time, which would not acknowledge the supremacy even of a Bonaparte, passed, and France, the model nation, the envy of the civilized world, basked in the warm but enervating sunshine of pros-perity. It is true that the country was ruled with what some few millions con-sidered an iron hand; that, if a stranger, you were watched by the police with cat-like vigilance; that, despite the gay exterior of every Frenchman and the smiling face of every Frenchwoman, there were people who, when they got you safely ensconced in their charming country houses, were prone to compare English and other institutions to the

great disparagement of the latter.

The young Prince was meanwhile occupying himself in much the same man-

At the age of six months the Prince was admitted with becoming ceremony into the ranks of the first regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, who, as the recognized victors of the Alma, Inkerman and the Malakoff, were the objects the people, made public appearances in his grenadier's uniform; and when, as

SAPOLEON IV.

His mirth, Education and Early Life.

On the 16th of March, 1856, twenty-tree y.c.ars ago, the population of the fire of the Third System of the Control of the 18th of March, 1856, twenty-tree y.c.ars ago, the population of the foundly agitated and delighted. That day as on had been hor to the Emperor day as on had been hor to the Emperor diver ruler to the French people. At significant the property of the French people. At significant agreement of the 18th of 18th of

gathered a good deal through his own efforts. He was a quiet-mannered boy, naturally shy, and disposed to become more so by the diplomatic reserve continually inculcated upon him. He had, nevertheless, from his earliest childhood, a considerable amount of shrewdness, and used often to say, "I always take off my hat to the Perisians, because they take off one's crown so easily when they are offended."

When he was promoted to a corporable, he was made a sergent at seven, and wore his sub-lieutenants a even, and wore his sub-lieutenants a corporable, he was made a sergent at seven, and wore his sub-lieutenants a forth to German war with his father. After the peace, when Napoleon II.1 was released from his captivity at Witholm-shoe, the young Prince, who had been spirited away to England at the first French defeat, was entered at the Wool-wich Academy. A banquet was given in August, 1875, to a few of the older adherents of the Napoleonic dynasty, while the Empress and her son were enjoying a holiday at the Castle Arenenberg, and the young Prince addressed his friends with considerable amount of which has, at all events of late cars, been one of his characteristics, and her prince and the sound of the continental troops, until friends with considerable text and political ability in the following words: its thought, who was entering upon the Schould the people some day recall me to power, I will force all honest me to power have been been admended by the continentals. The British the nemy's first and the work has a first and her son were enjoying a holiday at the Castle Arenenberg, and the young Prince addressed his friends with considerabl ting his son to the classes at King's College, in order, as the fallen monarch himself said, that the boy might be

lege, in order, as the fatten monarch himself said, that the boy might be "brought up as one of the people, among the people." The Emperor's influence over his son was almost absolute. Obedient and respectful to his mother the Prince has always been, but it is perhaps not too much to say that her influence upon his character has been practically nit. Intellectually, Prince Louis Napone leon was better endowed than most young men of his age. He had a prolound contempt for superficial knowledge, and while among his elders he was quiet, reserved and thoughtful, seldom speaking except to ask for explanations or information, there was no end to his gayety ed. by those of his own age. Like his father, the Prince was a firm believer in The militia under Gen. Pickens fired but

the Prince was a firm believer in the Napoleonic star, and he would as soon think of denying his own existence as of entertaining the slightest dcubt of the ultimate restoration of the Imperial dynasty.

Such up to the time of his leaving England was the career of the young Prince, who has just met so unexpected and tragic an end in Africa. Since the death of the Emperor and while the illustrious family were occupants of Camden House, in England, if they were vain they might point with natural pride to the attention always given them, and the fact that while they resided at Chiselburgt their enions and the services of the Prince was a firm believer in the militia under Gen. Pickens fired but once. The enemy charged them with fixed bayonets, which they had not, and consequently they made rapid retreat and formed as ordered behind the Continentals. But their fire did great execution, and the old soldiers told me that when they went to bury the dead the next day, they found the bodies close together in a straight line clear across the battle-field.

The brunt of the battle was bravely borne by Col. Howard's regulars after the way till Mr. English had given bend to keep the peace. Justice Marshall directed Policeman Rose on sight, and asked for a warrant for his arrest and to have bim beaud over to keep the peace. Justice Marshall issued the warrant, and delivered it to his constable, Mr. Altee started to the Central Hotel to arrest Mr. Altee started to the Central Hotel to arrest Mr. Altee started to the Central Hotel to arrest Mr. Altee had left the office, Justice Marshall directed Policeman Rose of the decased, had threatened to shoot Policeman Rose of shoot Policeman Rose of Sibhot Policeman Rose of sight, and asked for a warrant for his arrest and to have bim beaution, and to his care the first did great execution, and the old soldiers told me that when they be be an arrest Mr. Altee had left the office, Justice Marshall issued the warrant, and delivered it to his constable, Mr. Altee had been for a warrant f the fact that while they resided at Chisellurst their goings and comings, their sayings and doings, were as sedulously looked after by the press of England as the movements of their own royal family. They retained there the semblance of a court, but although on same are central to the fact that while they resided at Chisellur Col. Tarleton's cavalry was pursued by Col. William Washington lifeten or twenty miles to Goudelock's, where he was falsely informed that the enemy were out of his reach, when in the movements of their own royal family. Where he was falsely informed that the round of the reach, when in fact they were out of his reach, when in fact they were just ahead of him. Tarleton had pressed Mr. Goudelock to go and Camden House was filled with enthusiastic Bonapartists, there was little to recall the magnificence of the Imperial Court, and still less to suggest the presence of an Empress and the heir to the enemy were out of his reach, when in fact they were just ahead of him. Tarleton had pressed Mr. Goudelock to go and pilot him across the Paccelett. Mrs. Goudelock was failed with them to the office. He got in the carriage, telling Mr. English that he had a warrant for his arrectly and the heir to the carriage turned the corner by the pressed long size. The feel of the fact they were just ahead of him. Tarleton had pressed Mr. Goudelock to go and pilot him across the Paccelett. Mrs. Goudelock was fariad that her husband might be killed if Washington overtook the British, and therefore said that the carriage turned the corner by The young Prince was meanwhile occupying himself in much the same manner as other boys of his age. His christening at Notre-Dame, on the 15th of June, three months after his birth, was one of the most magnificent spectacles ever witnessed even in France.

Trecall the magnificence of the Imperial Court, and still less to suggest the present the British, and therefore said that the enemy had passed long since. The feelings of a wife overcame her principles of ruary of the present year he sailed from Southampton for Africa. He was recommended to Lord Chelmsford as an extra side do some and was greated.

"MY DEAR M. ROUHER: I am about to leave Europe, and my absence may continue for some months. I have too many faithful friends in France for me sometimes happened, the Emperor, splendidly mounted, as he always was, placed the boy before him on his horse, and the troops, in endless defile, saluted father and son, the enthusiasm of the populace knew no bounds.

A little story parrated by M. Dupont

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1879.

the British, and therefore said that the cheenemy had passed long since. The feelings of a wife overcame her principles of a soon as the carriage came opposite them and trath. Had the American of the firing of pistois began, Mr. English first the first th the British, and therefore said that the enemy had passed long since. The feel- Law Range, Policemen Rose and Daniels ter is universally regretted. can cavalry continued their pursuit fif-teen minutes longer, this remnant of the

extra aide-de-camp, and was gazetted with the local rank of captain. On the 25th of February, of the present year, he wrote to M. Rouher explaining the motives that had led him to resolve on going to the Zulu war, and was as follows:

| Commended to Lord Chelmstord as an extra side-de-camp, and was gazetted with the local rank of captain. On the British army would have been captured. The places where the dead were buried were first at least five shotm were fixed altogether. No one fired from the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage. Accounts differ as to which fired first. At least five shotm were fixed altogether. No one fired from the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage. Accounts differ as to which fired first. At least five shotm were fixed altogether. No one fired from the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage to which fired first. At least five shotm were fixed altogether. No one fired from the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage. Accounts differ as to which fired first. At least five shotm were fixed altogether. No one fired from the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage at the carriage at the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage. Accounts differ as to which fired first. At least five shotm were fixed altogether. No one fired from the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage at the carriage. Accounts differ as to which fired first. At least five shotm were fixed altogether. No one fired from the carriage and both pliceomen firing at the carriage and both pliceomen firms at the carriage and both pliceomen firms at the carriage and both pliceomen firms at the carriage at the were pewter. Lead being scarce, no doubt some of the Whigs had converted their pewter spoons and plates into bul-

As York District prides herself on King's Mountain, and is about to cele-brate the centennial of the Battle, Spartanburg may well have equal pride in

THE TRAGEDY IN COLUMBIA.

Rose Arrested for his aurucer—Symposis of Testimony before the Coroner's In-ques'—Rencounter on the Street Be-tween Policemen and a Brother of the Deceased Who Was in Charge of a Jus-

This community was shocked yester-day morning by one of the saddest occur-rences that has taken place in our city for many years, and this was followed by what came near being a most bloody af-foir.

fair.

About half-past 8 o'clock on Sunday night Mr. John E. English was taken to the guard house in an insensible condition by Policemen Rose and Daniels. He remained there till about daylight yesterday morning, when he was conveyed to the Central Hotel by his brother, Mr. J. M. English. Here he was cared for by his relatives and friends and physician till he died, which occurred in a few hours.

Coroner Lowndes empaneled a jury

curred in a few hours.

Coroner Lowndes empaneled a jury, consisting of the following members: J. M. Roach, foreman, E. C. Crews, John Scoffin, J. W. LaMotte, W. A. Black, F. H. Percival, J. B. Pollock, H. G. Guerry, J. H. Kinard, L. C. Levin, J. A. Selby, George Randall, W. A. Reckling.

The Coroner and jury proceeded to the Central Hotel and began an examination at half-past 1 o'clock p. m., and continued in session till 8 o'clock last night, when they returned a verdict "that the aforesaid John English came to his death from a blow on his head, inflicted by some person or persons to this jury unsome person or persons to this jury un-

Dr. A. N. Talley made the post mortem examination and gave the following cer-

I certify that I have this day made a post mortem examination of the body of John English, deceased, and find that he came to his death from an injury of the brain caused by external violence. The appearance presented was that of extensive hemorrhage on the left side of the brain, between the brain and skull. The blood vessels of that part of the brain blood vessels of that part of the brain were all overloaded with blood, and the amount of clotted blood on the brain was

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest was held on Monday, and a verdict was returned that the deceased came to his death by a blow inflicted by some person unknown to the jury.

Several witnesses were examined. Fred Rice (colored) testified that he saw Rose and another policeman standing together, and heard a lick and saw a man fall, whom he recognized as Mr. English. Rose had a stick in his hand in the act of striking him again. Mr. English was put into a cart, which was driven away by Policeman Rose. He heard Rose say he would kill Mr. English.

Monroe Smith testified that either Rose or the other policeman, Daniels, struck Mr. English with a club. Saw him spin around and fall, and saw Rose attempt to strike him again, after he fell. Also heard Rose threaten to kill Mr. English. The policemen put him in the cart, where he was lying doubled up and strangling.

L. H. Embleton (white) heard a blow

ling. L. H. Embleton (white) heard a blow standing over Mr. English. Daniels said, "Don't hit him again,"

George Daniels (white) testified that

Mr. English was lying drunk in front of Dr. Geiger's house. Afterwards Mr. English cursed Rose and collared him, when witness threw English to the

Mr. Altee grasped the hand in which he held it and the driver caught the other hand. After some struggling Mr. Englise succeeded in getting his hand out of the carriage, and fired till his pistol for some reason would shoot no longer. From the appearances of the pistol it would seem that he fired three times.

Mr. English says he had all the time rewould seem that he fired three times.

Mr. English says he had all the time regarded Mr. Daniels with especial friendly feelings, as, although he did not know him personally, he had heard that Daniels had interfered and prevented Rose from striking his brother oftener, and he had been inquiring for him in orapid he had heard that baniels had interfered and prevented himself conspicuous, I have a make himself conspicuous, I have a modestly but firmly expresses his views. He is genial and social in his disposition, and it can be safely said that he has as many friends among the Republicans as among the Democrats. Almost the first question of a visitor to the

frightened by the firing and ran past the Trial Justice's office, and could not be stopped till he reached the court house corner, half a square away.

It seems almost miraculous that no one

of Testimony before the Coroner's Inques'—Rencounter on the Street Between Policemen and a Brother of the Deceased Who Was in Charge of a Justice's Constable.

The following details of the killing of Mr. John E. English in Columbia on the night of June 22nd, and the rencounter between his brother, Mr. Joseph M. English, and policeman Rose, who is charged with the killing, a brief account of which we gave in our last issue, is taken from the Register of the 24th:

This community was shocked yesterday morning by one of the saddest over

ered serious.

Mr. English was arrested and required to give a bond of \$500 to keep the peace. Policeman Rose was also arrested and lodged in jail on the charge of murder in killing Mr. John English, and Policeman Daniels was also required to give bond of \$500 to appear before Justice Marshall next Wednesday and answer to the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. A second warrant was also issued against ered serious. A second warrant was also issued against Mr. J. M. English on a similar charge. THREATENED LYNCHING OF POLICE-

MAN ROSE-THE GOVERNOR ORDERS OUT THE MILITIA.

The excitement occasion by the killing of Mr. English and the difficulty between his brother and the party charged with

by a band of armed men without the authority of law, upon application of said Council you are hereby ordered to take such steps with your company, the Governor's Guards, and the Richland Volumteer Rifles, commanded by Capt. Keenan, who will report to you, as may be necessary to protect the jail and prevent the said prisoner from being taken thence. Be careful not to use unnecessary violence, but you are authorized to use all the force necessary to accomplish the end above. You will act as a posse to were all overloaded with blood, and the amount of clotted blood on the brain was not less than a teacupfui.

(Signed) A. N. TALLEY, M. D. Early in the afternoon the body of deceased was conveyed to the residence of his uncle, Colonel Wm. Wallace, where he had made his home while in the city.

W. D. SIMPSON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. THE PRISONER IN NO DANGER, AND EVERYTHING QUIET.

The following from the Register of the 26th establishes beyond a doubt that the rumor of the intended lynching was without foundation, and that the friends without foundation, and that the friends observed in the land. We have witnessed such that the land was foundation and that the friends of the land. We have witnessed such that the land was foundation, and that the land was foundation, and that the land was foundation in the land was foundation in the land was foundation. of the murdered man are willing that the manifestations in other parts of our coun matter shall be settled by the Courts:

Tuesday night the three companies of the city, the Richland Volunteers, the Governor's Guards and Columbia

many of our citizens, is that a very grave injustice has been done to the people of Columbia and of Richland County as a law-abiding community by the rugors that lynching was contemplated. It is feared by some that the military demonstration to guard the jail will give an or stration to guard the jail will give an appearance of importance to the matter which it does not deserve. But the mat-ter being brought to the attention of the Governor in his official capacity he could do no less than he did, that is, call upon the military companies of the city to act as a posse to the Sheriff and take the necessary steps to prevent the prisoner being taken from the jail, and the companies taken from the jail taken from t taken from the jail, and the companies did but their duty in obeying. The mat-

as soon as the carriage came opposite them the firing of pistols began, Mr. English firteen minutes longer, this remnant of the British army would have been captured. The places where the dead were buried were distinctly to be seen at the celebration of the anniversary, to which I have already alluded. Sundry relics of the battle—such as bullets, ramrods, and bayonets—were given to me on that occasion. I noticed that two or three of the bullets A little story narrated by M. Dupont, apropos of the boy soldier at this period, is worth reproduction. About the time of his promotion by the Emperor to the grade of corporal, some of the Paris newspapers, hard up for pabulum where with to feed the gobenouches, whose mouths are perpetually symning for mouths are perpetually symning for angeled that the Emperor, in a fit of anger at some act of insubordination committed by his son, had degraded him by ordering him to give up the in-

From the Spartanhary Herald.

Court opened here on last Monday,
His Honor, Judge B. C. Pressly, presiding. His Charge to the Grand Jury
was short but clear and comprehensive. In alluding to the recent summary execution of John J. Moere charged with the rape and murder of Frances Heaten,
Judge Pressly stated that his attention had been called to the matter by the proclamation of the Governor and the accounts given in the papers—that he procumation of the Governor and the accounts given in the papers—that he knew nothing of the guilt or innocence of Moore—that no matter what his guilt may have been it was wrong for the people to take the law in their own hands—that a stop must be put to such proceedings—that it was his duty to call their attention to the matter and charge them to ferret out and bring to purpose. tention to the matter and charge them to ferret out and bring to punishment the perpetrators of the offense—that having charged them with the matter the responsibility of taking action thercon rested with them and it was a solemn responsibility. As Judge he could not have said less, and under the particular circumstances of this case he could not have said more. He discharged the delicate duty faithfully and wisely under all the circumstances.

all the circumstances.
The Grand Jury made their Present-

ment, an extract from which we publish his brother and the darked was very high on Tuesday, and the City Council was informed that a party of men intended to take Rose from the jail on Tuesday night and lynch him. This information was conveyed to the Governor by the proper anthorities, when the following order to the military companies of Columbia was issued by his Excellency:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, COLUMBIA, June 24.

Capt. Wille Jones:

Information having been furnished me through the City Council of this city that there is a strong propability that an effort will be made to-night to take from the jail a prisoner named William Rose by a band of armed men without the authority of law, upon application of said Council you are hereby ordered to take the case of Miss Headen, to which your Honor called the particular attention of the Grand Jury, we should find it difficult to excuse ourselves if we refused to state that we have been informed and believe that the testimony submitted to the Jury of Inquest which was held over her body, established the guilt of John J. Moore as the demon in human form who outrageously murdered this young woman while rhe was defending her virtue. This is the greatest of all possible crimes, and too shocking to be recited in this report. The moral sentiments of the community have been so outraged that the criminal has been seized and put to death by the indignant citizens of the vicinity in which this atrocious murder was committed. They acted under the sudden impulse that the great end of the law is the administration of simple and exact justice. The GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT. Cox says he relighted a candle and holding it close to her face, the cologne ignited, which accounts for the singing of the eye-brows and the other burns on her person. The robbery was then committed, and the robber made his escape, soon leaving New York for Boston. He repeats his statement that he had no other motive than robbery. The police authorities here do not think there is anything of a reckless bravado about the negro, but on the contrary that he is very cowardly. He is a native of Powhattan County, Virginia, and is about 32 years of age. It was his intention to go from here to Providence and endeavor to get a birth as cook on some foreign bound vessel, and had it not been for accidental and almost intuitive recognition of him but it springs, perhaps, from a too con-tracted view of expediency. That the murderer deserves to be put to death, is the "law of God written on the heart." This is the supreme law; expediency is merely subordinate rule, and should always give place to the awful dictates of vessel, and had it not been for accidental and almost intuitive recognition of him from the pawnbroker's description by Mr. Balch, of the Boston Herald, he would probably have made good his escape from the country. There is nothing to show that he had any confederate or accomplice. He will be taken to New York to-morrow.

try, and have shuddered with indescribable horror at the exhibition of its terrific HOW THE KANSAS EXODUS BEGAN .-Tuesday night the three companies of the city, the Richland Volunteers, the Governor's Guards and Columbia Flying Artillery, guarded the jail all men, and intelligent men, burning with the desire to gratify this feeling of ing of Rose, if any such thing should be attempted. Nothing occurred during the night to show that there was any foundation for the rumor. There seems indeed to have been none. The friends of the burning above referred to, held nies who guarded the jail Tuesday night to be a case of "justifiable homicide."

And among the members of the companies of the most enlightened tities of our Union, have we seen learned there came to Vicksburg a mu-atto, some there came to Vicksburg a mu-atto, some 40 years of age, named Thomas W. Ray-more. He opened an intelligence of ince, and made it his principal business to induce Alabama negroes to come to Mississippi. Some eight months ago, it is said that a railroad company, whose if it to be a case of "justifiable homicide." The Judge who decided upon the merits of the burning above referred to, held it to be a case of "justifiable homicide." Public opinion, said he, is the source and fountain of all human law; and the act.

The Richland Volunteers, the most enlightened there came to Vicksburg a mu-atto, some 40 years of age, named Thomas W. Ray-more. He opened an intelligence of ince, and made it his principal business to induce Alabama negroes to come to Mississippi. Some eight months ago, it is said that a railroad company, whose line runs from St. Louis into Kansas, (not the Missouri Pacific) furnished Ray-more with maps and gaudity colored circulars, giving eloquent descriptions of Kansas. These circulars were headed to bales of cotton, with average production of 598,000 yards of site to vickims, reeking with the desire to ready to hand: A few years ago there came to Vicksburg a mu-atto, some 40 years of age, named Thomas W. Ray-more. He opened an intelligence of ince, and made it his principal business to induced the intervention of 598,000 yards of site of the deceasee deprecate any such thing. And among the members of the companies who guarded the jail Tuesday night where many of the best friends of Mr.

English and his family. Indeed, it is deceased expression of the people of this community is against all human law; and the act proposed this community is against all, lawlesances, and a summons from the jail of Richland County could be possibly succeed. The sentiment of the people of this community is against all, lawlesances, and a summons from the Sheriff for a posse would be answered in self-state of the Pentinentiary, offered to take the prisoner to that institution and guard him to rectal the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to the fall material that the pentinentary of the Pentinentary, offered to take the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to that institution and guard him fall the prisoner to the fall that the principal that the prisoner to the fall that the prisoner to the fall that the prisoner to the prisoner to the fall that the prisoner to the fall that the prisoner to the prisoner t employers of black manner employers of black manner employers of black manner employers of black manner enced leads to the formation of sentiment which will intimidate extortioners, lead to a fair adjustment of rents, and improve the political condition of the negro, much good will follow a temporary evil.—F. R. Guernsey to Boston Herald.

Southern Sentiments.

It is not often that the Southern people will speak appreciatingly of Northmanner encounters.

It is not often that the Southern people will speak appreciatingly of Northmanner encounters.

They treat Northern sought after in local markets. Bleaching and dyeing establishments have been readed with gratifying results. crime has anywhere diminished up the establishment of penitentiary displine. The Pennsylvania plan, of soli-tary confinement with labor,) which, in theory, seems the best of any, has not succeeded with all its extreme rigor, in repressing crime. We have little faith in the reformation of criminals, and we would not hazard the safety of society for

ern enterprise. They treat Northern people courteously, even cordially, if called upon at their homes, but they do not like Northern political principles, and take very little interest in Northern Trade reported satisfactory.

The Westminster Thread Manufactory is comed by a machinist amed Stribling. ter he should reach his goal by natural preclivity, and be removed from society than expensively detained in a penitenand take very little interest in Northern inventions and discoveries. A notable exception to this general rule is the warm and even enthusiastic appreciation with which the Southern people speak of Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies—a pretty sure indication that they possess unusual and undeniable remedial powers. In warm climates the human system is peculiarly susceptible to accumulations of morbid matters. The heat tending to diminish the action of the heart, a corresponding diminution of the activity of every men week following. In company with her by an efficient alterative and cathartic, husband she visited the Three Sisters by an efficient alterative and cathartic, the system becomes clogged with mortial barrowing a pocket cup of bid matter which it has not sufficient en-Islands, and borrowing a pocket cup of her husband, stooped over to get a drink ergy to expel. The sa o of Dr. Pierces Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, for the year 1877, exceeded one million bottles in the Southern States alone.

In addition to those already named, there are two more—the Saluda and Batesville—factories; the former is near Columbia, and the latter at Batesville.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, New York

Dear Sir: Since I commenced the use of your Family Medicines in my family, and followed the address distribution of goods as the Reedy River Mill. Both appear to prosper. and followed the advice given in your Common Sense Medical Adviser, I have not had to employ a physician.

Yours truly.

W. W. Can.

MRS. HULL'S MURDERER.

Will He go to the Senate.

MRS. HULL'S MURDERER.

He is Arrested in Beston by a Newspaper Reporter.

BOSTON, June 23.

The murderer of Mrs. Hull, of New York, was arrested here to-night, and is come in custody. His name is Chastine Cox, a copper colored for the neighborhood of the Hull and half in the neighborhood of the Hull house of the the pawabroker's shop in this city. From the pawabroker's shop in this city. From the pawabroker's shop in this city. From the pawabroker the officers and a speaking to him, notified the many part of the pawabroker the officers and caused his arrest. Cox made no resistince, but went quietly to the licers and caused his arrest. Cox made no resistince, but went quietly to the and Mrs. Hull's watch found on his persuance of the pawabroker will be considered the window and Mrs. Hull's watch found on his persuance in the pawabroker of the control of the persuance of the pawabroker of the control of the persuance of the pawabroker of the control of the pawabroker of the following and speaking to him, notified the control of the pawabroker of the pawabroker the officers and caused his arrest. Cox made no resistency, but went quietly to the and Mrs. Hull's watch found on his persuance of the pawabroker of the following and speaking to him, notified the control of the pawabroker of the following and speaking to him, notified the control of the pawabroker of the following and speaking to him, notified the control of the pawabroker of the following and speaking to him, notified the control of the pawabroker of the following and the pawabroker of the following and pawabroker

## South Carolina Cotton Mills.

An instructive correspondence from Greenville, S. C., to the New York Times gives us some interesting facts and figures touching our Carolina cotton factories. The correspondent, in speaking of the progress of the mills, says:

The chief obstacle in the way of success was the scarcity of competent one-

The chief obstacle in the way of success was the scarcity of competent operatives, but with the aid of a few taken from Northern mills, a sufficient number of young native women and men have been taught to feed and direct the machines. We are told the Piedmont Company's book shows the following profits on sales for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1876: New York, \$9,401.58; Boston, yarns, \$10,619.64; Baltimore, \$7,180.12; local, \$24,320.04; all other sources, \$5,163.46.

168.46.
A visit to the several establishments within the past week elicited the following interesting particulars:
The Laugley Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1870; capital of \$450,000. Its mill is in the town of Laugley, Aiken County, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. 580 horse power; spindles 10,880; looms 328; hands 325. Consumes monthly 450 bales of cotton, with an average production of 598,000 yards of shirting, sheeting and drilling. Trade

has an effect in their immediate neighborhood; but let a boat be sent down the river to take away negroes, and the excitement would be renewed ten-fold. There is little reason in this exodus movement. The practical side is not looked at by the average negro. He is ready for a "skursion" at any time and to any place. If the genuine fright the employers of black labor have experienced leads to the formation of a public sentiment which will intimidate extortioners, lead to a fair adjustment of rents.

Clement attachment, which transforms seed cotton into very superior thread. Various statement for this invention, which are open to doubt, but nobody can dispute its labor-saving qualities. The laborious task of ginning and packing the cotton after it is picked is entirely dispensed with. The local demand exceeds this mill's production. In addition to those already named, there are two more—the Saluda and

- The church, rightly ministered, is the vestibule to an immortal life.